

Skull: greatest length 13·9; basi-sinual length 10·7; zygomatic breadth 9·8; intertemporal breadth 4; breadth of brain-case 7·3; mastoid breadth 8·1; palato-sinual length 5·5; maxillary tooth-row 5; front of  $p^4$  to back of  $m^3$  3·2.

*Hab.* Santa Fé Province, Argentine. Type from Esperanza.

*Type.* Adult male in alcohol. B.M. no. 1. 2. 4. 1. Collected by E. Lindner. One specimen.

Just a shade smaller than the two smallest species known—*E. diminutus*, Osg., of Bahia, and *E. punicus*, of Puna,—and distinguishable from both, apart from geographical considerations, by its comparatively broad intertemporal region, which forms a much less well-marked waist to the skull. All other described species are decidedly larger.

Lastly, in Brazil we have the large dark *E. brasiliensis*, Desm., found from the Amazon to Rio Grande do Sul, while the little *E. diminutus*, Osg., is as yet only known from the Rio Preto, Bahia.

L.—*On the Group of African Zorils represented by Ictonyx libyca.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS and MARTIN A. C. HINTON.

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IN connection with the determination of a Western specimen of this group we have noticed not only that the group itself contains a larger number of species than has been recognized, but also that its characters—as contrasted with the *capensis* group—are so much weightier than has been previously observed that it clearly ought to be separated as a distinct genus from the ordinary Zorils, to which all the previously existing names are referable. Consequently a new name is needed for the *libyca* group.

PÆCILICTIS, gen. nov.

Genotype, *P. libyca* (*Ictonyx libyca*, Hempr. & Ehr.).

Skull shortened; greatly expanded across the mastoid region. Bullæ hypertrophied.

Palms and soles hairy except on the actual pads, the region between the pads naked in *Ictonyx*; pads themselves smaller, more sharply defined and separate than in that genus.

Pattern of coloration about as in *Ictonyx*, except that the

median black dorsal stripe is broadly split on the posterior back, with a white area within it, this having generally again a truly median black line, so that at this point there are five longitudinal bands instead of three. Ears with but little white on them.

*Range.* North Africa, from Algeria to the Egyptian Soudan; partly overlapping the range of *Ictonyx*.

The species of *Pacilictis* appear to be as follows:—

1. *P. vaillanti*, Loche.

Size largest. A male skull 59·2 \* mm. long by 36·2 mm. in mastoid breadth.

Colour-pattern of medium distinctness. Ends of terminal tail-hairs black.

*Hab.* Algeria and Tunis.

2. *P. libyca*, Hempr. & Ehr.

Size smaller. A male skull 49·3 × 26·9 mm.

Colour-pattern very irregular and indistinct. Tip of tail black.

*Hab.* Lower Egypt.

3. *P. multivittata*, Wagn.

Schreb. Säug. Supp. ii. p. 221, pl. cxxxiii. B (1840).

Syn. *Ictonyx frenata*, Sund., 1842.

Size smallest. Male skull 47·2 × 24·6 mm.

Colour-pattern rather more defined than in *libyca*. Tail-tip white.

*Hab.* Egyptian Soudan.

There cannot be the slightest doubt that Wagner's *multivittata* is the same as Sundevall's *frenata*, although the former's artist has erroneously given the animal a broadly white-ended ear, such as is found in true *Ictonyx*.

4. *P. oralis*, sp. n.

Size rather smaller than in *vaillanti*, larger than in *libyca*, an adult male skull 55 × 32·6 mm. Colour-pattern very ill-defined, about as in *libyca*. White frontal band narrow; chin-band scarcely developed. Upper lips and a small bit of the edge of the ear white as usual. Long hairs of tail white, those at the end with black tips for the terminal 3 inches below; wool-hairs of tail white basally, blackish terminally.

\* Condyllo-basal length.

Skull and teeth intermediate in size between those of the large *P. vaillanti* and the smaller *P. libyca*.

Dimensions of the type (measured on the spirit-specimen) :—

Head and body 245 mm. ; tail 168 ; hind foot 38 ; ear 19.

Skull : condylo-basal length 55 ; zygomatic breadth 35 ; interorbital breadth 14·8 ; intertemporal breadth 12·5 ; mastoid breadth 32·6 ; palatal length 26·4 ; length of  $p^4$  on outer edge 6·7 ; transverse diameter of  $m^1$  6·9.

*Hab.* Suakin.

*Type.* Adult male. B.M. no. 3. 12. 8. 35. From the late Dr. John Anderson's Collection. Presented by Mrs. Anderson. One specimen and a separate skull.

No doubt most nearly allied to the Egyptian *P. libyca*, but larger.

## LI.—Some undescribed Ethiopian Cicadidæ.

By W. L. DISTANT.

THE following descriptions refer to genera and species recently received from various sections of the Ethiopian region, and the types of which are contained in the British Museum :—

### MAROBODUUS, gen. nov.

♀. Head with the front subconically produced and centrally longitudinally depressed, about as long as space between eyes, which are large and prominent ; pronotum narrowed anteriorly, the lateral margins concavely excavate ; mesonotum (including cruciform elevation) a little shorter than head and pronotum together ; abdomen in ♀ longer than the space between the apex of head and base of cruciform elevation ; tegmina and wings hyaline ; tegmina with eight apical areas, of which the uppermost is smallest, the fourth broadly convex at base, thus narrowing the apical half of the second upper ulnar area ; radial area with the lower vein strongly angulated and produced beneath, the ulnar area immediately beneath it being very wide and apically upwardly recurved ; wings with six apical areas, the uppermost of which is subglobose.

The peculiar venation of the tegmina, especially of the radial area, and the upwardly turned apex of the ulnar area